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On an Appendage of the male *Leucartia acraea*.

Having occasion recently to examine the male genitalia of this species, I was surprised, on pressing the abdomen forcibly to show the parts, to see project from between the lower part of the horny base of the claspers and the flap of skin which in most species is closely adherent to it, two long, singular organs, which I believe have not before been noticed.

They spring from the base of a pouch which is concealed between the last segments of the body, and formed by the continuation of the external skin. When fully distended they are symmetrical, and curve gently downward and outward in the shape of a horn. They are each about 20 millim. in length, and at the base 2 millim. in diameter, gradually diminishing in thickness to the apex, which is obtuse.

The color of these organs and of the pouch is pale yellow, and the former are clothed with long (3 millim.) fine, sparsely scattered hair. Their distention is accomplished by the muscular contraction of the walls of an internal sac with which they communicate, and which forces into them a yellow, strongly scented fluid. They have no external outlet, nor is this fluid secreted through the pores of the pouch; its only function in connection with them seems to be to fill and expand them.

Although I have examined a large number of living specimens, only one gave me the opportunity of watching the voluntary protrusion of this appendage. The operation was interesting. The abdomen was slightly contracted, opening the orifice of the pouch, from which projected two tufts of black fine hair; as the fluid forced its way out, the hairs, commencing at the base, separated and stood erect; the empty skin, bearing the constantly diminishing tuft, was quickly

pushed on. The latter soon became a mere pencil, and when the skin was entirely filled it had disappeared. It remained distended a few seconds, and was then withdrawn; this was repeated several times in rapid succession.

After discovering these organs in acraea, I examined every species of Lepidoptera captured, in the hope of finding analogous ones in them. I was successful in the following three species: *Danais erippus* Cr., *Agrotis plecta* Linn., and *Euplexia lucipara* Linn. In the former the organs, though much smaller than in acraea, were similar in form, and also clothed with scattered fine hair. But their position was very different; they were situated above, and one on each side of the anal parts, instead of beneath them. In *plecta* and *lucipara* they were in precisely the same position as in acraea, but entirely dissimilar in form. In *plecta* they consisted, when distended, of a single, short (1.5 millim.) protuberance, thickly clothed and concealed by a dense bush of fine radiating hair; it returned into the abdomen in the same manner as in acraea.

This structure is peculiar to the male sex, and is presumably connected in some way with the act of generation. As all the species which possess it are common, it is to be hoped that next season observations will be made upon it, which will help to determine its true function.

H. K. Morrison.

List of Coleoptera collected in the vicinity of Cliftondale, Mass., June 12, 1873.

(Continued from page 18.)

4378.	<i>Eurypogon niger</i> Mels.	4576.	<i>Collops tricolor</i> Say.
	Usually rare, but taken	4618.	<i>Pseudebeus oblitus</i> Lec.
	quite abundantly this season.	4726.	<i>Thanasinus nigrifrons</i> Say.
4388.	<i>Cyphon pallipes</i> Lec.	4740.	“ <i>thoracicus</i> Oliv.
4390.	“ <i>piceus</i> Lec.	4754.	<i>Hylnocera humeralis</i> Say.
4396.	“ <i>collaris</i> Guér.	4810.	<i>Eucrala humeralis</i> Mels.
4450.	<i>Photinus corrugatus</i> Linn.	4927.	<i>Asenum moestum</i> Hald.
4453.	“ <i>nigricans</i> Say.	4937.	<i>Criocephalus australis</i> Lec.
4457.	“ <i>angulatus</i> Lec.		Rare in this vicinity.
4466.	“ <i>marginellus</i> Lec.	4948.	<i>Phymatodes variabilis</i> Fabr.
4499.	<i>Podabrus rugosulus</i> Lec.	4952.	“ <i>varius</i> Fabr.
4520.	<i>Telephorus carolinus</i> Fabr.	4960.	<i>Callidium antennatum</i> Newm.
4523.	“ <i>rectus</i> Mels?	5047.	<i>Molorchus bimaculatus</i> Say.
4533.	“ <i>fraxini</i> Say.	5135.	<i>Neoclytus erythrocephalus</i> F.
4536.	“ <i>rotundicollis</i> Say.	5141.	<i>Clytanthus ruficola</i> Oliv.
4548.	“ <i>bilineatus</i> Say.	5236.	<i>Leptura lineola</i> Say.